SOCIAL IMPACT BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF DEEMED UNIVERSITIES OF INDIA

(A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN SELECTED DEEMED UNIVERSITIES OF UTTAR PRADESH)

A

SYNOPSIS

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INTRODUCTION

Social Citizenship According To T.H. Marshall: - the term social citizenship is given by the T.H. Marshall in 1949.it is related to social class, income-gaps, cultures, ethics & value etc in any state. The main purpose of this term is to give economic and social welfare to the society. It contains or comprehends civil, political and social rights in any state.

Concept of Deemed University: - the basic concept of deemed university is to promote strengthen and bring those institution comes under the UGC which for doing high standard in specialization in academic field comparatively to the other universities. The university grant commission(UGC) act 1956 provide for the possibility of an institution being granted a deemed university status under section 3 of the act which follow the central government may on the advice of the commission declared by the notification in the official gazette that any institution of higher education other than the universities shall be deemed recognized to be a university for the purpose of this act and declaration being made all the provisions of this act if it were a university within the meaning of clause (f) of section 2.

A university is also a social unit. It uses the society's resources and produces goods and services for which the society .Thus this owes its very existence to the society. It is therefore necessary that a should operate within the overall parameters determined by the society. Of course profit making is one of the main objectives of the any university or the society. Similarly the society is also to see that such universities activities should be undertaken which are beneficial to the society as a whole, keeping this objective in view that the governments both in free and controlled economies enact such appropriate legislation for regulating growth and development for the society which they considered necessary in overall national interest.

The concepts of social cost benefit have now started taking practical shape. The planning commission has already decided that in future the feasibility studies for the public sector projects will include an analysis of the social rate of return. In case of private sector also a socially beneficial report may be more easily acceptable to the government and hence the social cost benefit analysis will be relevant while

granting various licenses ,approvals etc. moreover, with the present pace of realization of social responsibility, ultimate only those organizations are bound to survive which do not go against the interest of the society in general, hence social cost benefit evaluation is beneficial for all projects whether in a public or private sectors.

MEASUREMENT OF SOCIAL COST BENEFIT

The united nation industrial development organization (UNIDO) and the centre for organization of economic corporation and development (COECD) have come with useful publications dealing with the problem of measuring social cost and social benefits. It may be noted in this context that the actual cost of revenue from the goods and services to the organization do not necessarily reflects the monetary measurement of the cost and benefits to the society.thi is because these figure are grossly distorted on account of restriction and controlled imposed by the government. Such payment in terms of cost and sacrifices judge their real impacts in terms of cost to the society for the purpose of social cost benefit evaluation. Of course it is almost impossible to measure a precise monetary term, the real cost and benefits to the society as a result.

SOCIAL COST BENEFIT APPROACHES

Social accounting measures and reports the social cost and benefit account of operating activities of a business enterprise. The different approaches used for measurement of social cost benefits analysis. The different approaches for reporting social cost benefit information to the different segments of the society:-

SOCIAL STATEMENT APPROACH according to this approach two statements are prepared (i) social income statement (ii) social balance sheet. The social income statement provides information according to social benefits and cost to the employees, local community and the general public. Social balance sheet portrays social investment of capital nature i.e.: township, roads, and schools, hospitals etc. on the assets side and the organization's equity and social equity on the liabilities side. This approach has an advantage of giving adequate quantitative information for being use for inter-firm and intra-firm comparisons.

OPERATING STATEMENT APPROACH according to this approach a firm presents only the positive and negative aspects of social activities as a result of business operations. The positive aspects are broadly termed as **social benefits** while negative aspects are termed as **social costs**.

NARRATIVE APPROACH this is the form simplest and easiest method for reporting social costs and social benefits information. In case of this approach, disclosure regarding social cost and social benefit is made in a narrative and not in a quantitative. The firm or the society generally highlights the positive aspects of its social activities.

GOAL ORIENTED APPROACH this objective is based on the listed objectives of the firm or the society. Under this approach the firm prepare list of its social and economic goals or objectives. At the end of the accounting year the firm the firms prepares its annual report giving the description of the goal both econom ic and social performance in respects of these goals. Wherever possible the goals and achievements are presented in the form of chart and graphs. The presentation of information about social cost and social benefits is ascertaining the direction in which the firm moving in achieving its social goals. The actual social goals can be compared with the predetermined social goals and the performance of the firm can be evaluated.

PICTORIAL APPROACH according to these approach social activities undertaken by enterprises is presented in the form of pictures. The annual reports contains photographs of schools, universities, hospital, club maintained by the firms. This is the simplest method of presenting social information and hence followed by many companies in our country.

PROFILE OF THE SELECTED DEEMED UNIVERSITIES

1. **DAYALBAGH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE** Dayalbagh educational institute was established in 1981, under section 3 of the university grant commission. The institute is located in Dayalbagh a self-contained colony renowned for its green environment and secular establishment. First director of Dayalbagh Education Institute was prof. M.B.Lal sahab; he was the vice-chancellor of the Lucknow University. At present Prof. Prem Kumar Kalra is a director of D.E.I. since 2013.

There are several faculties in Dayalbagh educational Institute. They are as follows:-

- Faculty of engineering
- Faculty of science
- Faculty of social science
- Faculty of arts
- Faculty of commerce
- Faculty of education
- Technical college

Some buildings are established in this years.i.e. Radhasoami educational institute building was established in 1917, leather school was started in 1930, premvidyalya was established in 1930, and women's training college was established in 1947. The education system fosters academic excellence along with holistic development and aims to bring about the physical, intellectual, emotional and ethical integration. The education policy of Dayalbagh Educational Institute emphasis combining excellence with relevance to contemporary needs. Recently, a high power committee set up by ministry of human resource development ranked DEI 8th ranked amongst 126 deemed university in India. In 2013 Institute was accredited by NAAC 'A 'Grade.

2. **SAM HIGGINBOTTOM INSTITUTE OF AGRICUTURE, TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES: -** SHIATS was established in 1910, formely known as Allahabad agricultural institute. It is a government aided deemed university situated in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. It was the first institute in India to offer a degree course in agricultural engineering in 1942.The main purpose of this institute to improving the economic status of rural population .There is eight faculties in this university. The vice-chancellor of this university is Dr. Rajendra .B.Lal was appointed in March 2000.

There are several faculties in this institute these are as follows:-

- Faculty of engineering and technology
- Faculty of agriculture
- Faculty of science
- Faculty of business studies
- Faculty of animal husbandry and dairying
- Faculty of theology
- Faculty of humanities, social sciences and education
- Faculty of health sciences

The university was accredited by NAAC 'A' GRADE deemed university in the year 2010.the university campus is located at Naini of Allahabad on the bank river of Yamuna. The university has 11 hostels on their own campus, 6 for women's, 3 for men's and 2 international hostels.

REVIEW OF LITREATURE

NATIONAL REVIEWS

Acharya Guru (2012) this paper related to TRAI recommendation of spectrum Refarming and liberalizations of the social cost benefit analysis. In this paper researcher find out the TRAI recommendation on spectrum Refarming and liberalizations are accepted the social cost benefit analysis if it is accepted then researcher demonstrate their in an economic benefit of 500 crores / year.

Anand Manoj & Singh. S.P. (2010) in this paper researcher talk about need for standard for various documents SIDCs and national level DFLs. There is no any formal system of social cost benefit analysis. These documents used discounted cash flow technique & the project costing is only more than three crores rupees. On the other hand they also carry out social cost benefit analysis with the help of LM approach (little mirrless approach), the project costing is more than five crores rupees. There is vast feeling required followed by the UNIDO approach & LM approach. Along with the operational methodology with suitable agenda can be formulated with the help of two approaches which can be used in this project.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEWS

Jonathan S.Masur and Eric A.Posner 2010over the past two year U.S. regulatory agencies have issued fourteen regulations that take into account effect of industrial activities and products on the global climate. The regulatory activity so far has already set precedents on which future regulation will rest. Despite the potentially momentous consequences, it has received no comment in the law review literature. This article examines the record of these agencies and criticizes the methods they have used to calculate the social cost of carbon emissions. The best case for cost-benefit analysis is that its recommendations are politically neutral in the sense of drawing on widely shared intuitions about human well-being. But cost analysis cannot cope with inherently political questions involving contested normative issues. Policy maker will have to find alternative tools when those questions predominate.

Kristom Bengt & Olav-Per (2010) in this paper researches talk about two alternatives of social cost benefit analysis, one is conventional and other is environmental. Where benefits and cost are expressed in monetary term on the other assets are expressed as a payment.

Harrison Mark (2010) in this paper researcher was initiated as a foreshadowed in the instruction book to examine the evidence on the constraint influencing the discounted social rate. In this paper researcher find out the issues influencing discount rate selection, and examines recent evidence of possible market benchmarks for discount rate derivations.

Patrinos. Harry & Emmanuel (2010) in this paper researcher said that cost benefit analysis in education is important tool in economist armory. It is essential on social benefit on education make further progress. In this policy intervention on outcomes beyond right to entry in the year in the school what they actually earn & what actually children learn.

Posner .A. Eric (2010) in this paper researcher talk about cost benefit analysis in respect of legal, social & philosophical aspects. It maximizes the social wellbeing function aggregated that unobstructed & unweighted preferences. In this paper researcher find out the cost-benefit analysis duly forced with a wide

range of alluring normative commitments. It is levelheaded signify to the end of maximizing on the whole welfare when preferences and factual or be able to be reconstructed.

Steven Nyce 2009 in summer health care reform seems almost within reach. President Barack Obama is urging the congress to pass bills, and both the house and senate are trying to deliver. Everyone agrees on the necessity reform, but that's where the agreement ends. Most of the ongoing discussions about who should pay for health care legislation have proposed employer coverage mandates, limitations on health benefit tax preferences, taxation of health insurers and 'play-or-pay' provisions.

Sunstein .R. Cass (2008) in this paper researcher talk about cognition & cost benefit analysis. In this cost benefit is justified with the help of conformist economic ground & as a way of preventing inefficiency.

Matthew D. Adler 2007 a growing body of research on happiness or subjective well-being shows, among other things, that people adapt to many more rapidly that is commonly thought, fail to predict the degree of adaptation and hence overestimate the impact of those injuries on their well-being and similarly enjoy small or moderate rather than significant changes in well-being in response to significant changes in income. Some researchers believe that these findings pose challenges to cost-benefit analysis and argue that project evaluation decision procedures based on economic premises should be replaced with that directly benefit analysis remains a viable decision-procedure. Cost-benefit analysis remains a viable decision-procedure. However, some of the findings in the happiness literature can be used to generate valuation for cost benefit analysis where current approaches have proven inadequate.

Peter H. Huang September 2006 this articles advocates that financial regulators analyze, measure, and take into account the emotional impacts of their policies and procedures. Investors confidence or trust in securities markets, process concerns about how much securities regulators actually deliberate over proposed rules, & financial anxiety or investment stress.

NEED OF STUDY

The basic need of the proposed research study can be understood as to provide a social impact benefit analysis of university. The purpose of study includes monitoring the evaluation and change in educational policies and their effect. Highlight current issue of educational planning & analyzing them in the context of their societal setting. A study of social cost- benefit analysis of the university will help to make proper result by the education & development, equity consideration, quality of education, structure administration & management of education, curriculum, planning techniques and approach, information systems & evaluation etc. I find out some research points after analyze the past research study in the area of social impact benefit analysis. The points are as follows:-

- There is no standard academic policy regarding social impact benefit analysis.
- There is no research study related to the social impact benefit analysis in universities.
- I want to suggest the legal framework of social impact benefit analysis regarding universities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study will be carried out to achieve following objectives-

1. To study and analyze the concept and theoretical framework of social impact benefit in Indian universities (By Considering Guidelines of UGC, NAAC AND MHRD).
2. To know and analyze the social impact benefit analysis of selected deemed universities of Uttar Pradesh.
3. To find out the significant relationship between social benefit and productivity of selected deemed universities of Uttar Pradesh.
4. To find out the significant relationship between social impact and productivity of the selected deemed universities of Uttar Pradesh.
5. To develop a significant and effective action plan for the improving social benefit & reducing social impact of selected deemed universities in Uttar Pradesh.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

$H_0$1: There is no significant relation between social benefit and productivity of the selected deemed university.

$H_0$2: There is no significant relation between social impact and productivity of the selected deemed university.

- **IN THE CONTEXT OF DEEMED UNIVERSITY, PRODUCTIVITY(FACULTY WISE) MEANS:-**

- Number Of Research & Publications
- Number Of Percentage Passouts
- Number Of Jobs & Placements
- Value Addition(in the form of ethical, social & moral values)
- Number Of Courses
- Innovation in Research Area

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve the above objectives the following research methodology will be adopt

- **CRITERIA FOR SECTION SAMPLE SIZE**
  - Both are based on social and ethical concepts
  - Both are '**A**' grade deemed university
- **SAMPLE SIZE**

  The comparative study is based on **'A'** grade deemed universities in Uttar Pradesh. These universities are the government aided deemed university. The study will be carried out on the universities which accredited by NAAC.

  1. Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad.
  2. Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra.

- **COLLECTION OF DATA**

  The research study will be based on primary as well as secondary data.

  Primary data will be collected through questionnaire and schedule.1000 questionnaire and schedule will be filled by respondents. 500 respondents from Dayalbagh Educational Institute, AGRA and 500 respondents from Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture

  , Technology and Sciences, Allahabad.

DAYALBAGH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE	SAM HIGGINBOTTOM INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE,TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES
250 Students-who have completed at least one year in any particular course.	250 Students- who have completed at least one year in any particular course.
30 Teaching & 20 non-teaching Staffs:-who have at least 3 years experience	30 Teaching & 20 non-teaching Staffs:- who have at least 3 years experience
5 administrative committee members- who have at least 2 year experience	5 administrative committee members- who have at least 2 year experience
150 Alumni's Who Were Connected To The University	150 Alumni's Who Were Connected To The University
45 Outsiders	45 Outsiders

Secondary data will be collected from university websites, news, magazines and UGC reports.

- **DURATION OF THE STUDY**

The data for the purpose of research will be considered for a period of three years from academic year 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-2016.

- **TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS**

i. **For Presentation of Social Impact Benefit Analysis: -** All approaches will be used for presentation & disclosures of the social Impact benefit of the selected deemed university. These approaches are as follows:-

- Social statement approach
- Operating system approach
- Narrative approach
- Goal oriented approach
- Pictorial approach

ii. **For Measuring the Social Impact Benefit Analysis: -** The standard & pre-defined tally chart will be used. The present study will be based on only these parameters :-

TALLY CHART OF SOCIAL IMPACT BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF UNIVERSITIES

PARAMETERS IS GIVEN BELOW:-

NO OF PARAMETERS	SOCIAL BENEFIT	SOCIAL IMPACT
1	Free medical rendered by the university	Number of strikes
2	Green environment	Number of lockouts
3	High campus placement	Number of staff & student movement

4	Ethics & values	Teacher –student ratio's
5	Punctuality of staffs	Anti-ragging campus
6	Drainage system	Student fees
7	Academic policy	Pollution (alcohol, smoke, liquor etc.)
8	Free net coaching or any type of competitive free coaching given by the university	
9	Noise pollution environment	
10	Solar energy system	
11	Total Quality Management	

iii. **For Find Out Relationship between Social Impact Benefit & Productivity of the Selected Deemed University:** -Correlation technique will be used.

iv. **For Testing Validity of the Research Hypothesis:** - T-test will be used.

v. Check list will also be prepared to after analysis the data and various graphical tools for presentation and information will be used.

➢ SPECIFIC METHODOLOGY

Following specific methodology will be used to fulfill the objectives**:-**

SR. NO.	OBJECTIVES	METHODOLOGY
1	To study and analyze the concept and theoretical framework of social impact benefit in Indian universities (By Considering Guidelines Of UGC, NAAC AND MHRD).	In order to examine the theoretical framework social impact benefit analysis an examination of university websites, news, UGC reports will be carried out.
2	To know and analyze the social impact benefit analysis of selected deemed universities of Uttar Pradesh.	To achieve this objective prepare a tally chart for find out and analyze the Social impact benefit analysis of selected universities
3	To find out the significant relationship between social benefit and productivity of selected deemed universities of Uttar Pradesh.	To accomplish this objective correlation will be applied to the test hypothesis.
4	To find out the significant relationship between social impact and productivity of the selected deemed universities of Uttar Pradesh.	To accomplish this objective correlation and T-test will be applied.
5	To develop a significant and effective action plan for the improving social benefit & reducing social impact of selected deemed universities in Uttar Pradesh.	To achieve this objective check list & flow chart will be prepared.

PROPOSED CHAPTER PLAN

CHAPTER NO.	CHAPTER NAME
Chapter I	• Introduction of Social Impact Benefit Analysis Profile Of Selected Deemed University • Review Of Literature
Chapter II	• Social Impact Benefit Framework In Indian Universities
Chapter III	• Social Impact Benefit Accounting Framework Of The Selected Deemed Universities
Chapter IV	• Social Impact Benefit Analysis V/S Productivity Of The Selected Deemed Universities
Chapter V	• Analysis Of Social Impact And Benefit Of Selected Deemed Universities In Uttar Pradesh
Chapter VI	• Summary of Findings • Finding • Suggestions • Conclusion

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